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No. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 20.

1864.

THE FAIR MOVEMENT IN THE LOYAL STATES.—No. 11.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR AT PHILADELPHIA.

It was hardly to be expected that Philadelphia should escape the general contagion which had extended into other parts of the country. No city, as is well known, has been more conspicuous than this, for devotion to the cause of the soldier, or for contributions to his relief, by means of organizations of all kinds. The Sanitary Commission has had, for a long time, an active and flourishing agency here, which, during the last two years, has collected more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, contributed exclusively by our citizens, besides maintaining a depot of army supplies under the charge of the ladies, which has gathered in from this State, and the surrounding States, an immense quantity of supplies, which have been sent forward to the Army of the Potomac. The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Associates were well satisfied with the regular normal and steady supply of money and goods to the Depository under their charge. The mass of the people here needed no further stimulus or excitement to continue their liberality.

But there was an outside pressure in this matter which they did not feel at liberty to resist; and, besides, it is sometimes true that "you might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." The "Union League," a most important and influential body here, took the lead by passing resolutions, on the 11th of

January, 1864, requesting the Philadelphia Associates of the Commission, to hold, in this city, a fair, for the same objects which had been attended with so great a success in other places, and pledging the support of its members to the enterprise. This action seemed to meet with such general favor in the community, that the Executive Committee of the Associates had no alternative but to set to work, at once, and in earnest, to organize a plan of operations.

It was, by resolution of January 22, 1864, determined by them to hold a Fair in the month of June in aid of the General National Treasury of the Commission, and, in order to effect that object an Executive Committee of gentlemen, to whose management the whole enterprise should be confided, seemed, after the experience gained at other Fairs, to be the best plan. The most important thing in this plan, at the outset, and the one most anxiously considered by the Associates, was the selection of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, or, in other words, the administrative head of the Fair. They were most fortunate in inducing John Welsh, Esq., to take that position, a gentleman whose name in this community has the guarantee of the success of any enterprise requiring energy, ability, and zeal for its prosecution. From the hour in which he accepted the office, to the present, he has devoted his eminent abilities to the prosecution of the work with characteristic determination and spirit. Difficulties of a formidable kind have been met with at every stage in the prosecu-

tion of so novel an undertaking, but they have been also fully overcome by a combination of energy, tact, and thorough devotion to the cause on the part of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, as to excite the wonder and admiration of those who know best the secret history of the enterprise. If the Fair should prove a great success, it is certainly no disparagement to the important services rendered by others, to say that the result will be mainly due to the admirable direction of its Chief Executive officer.

The Executive Committee of the Great Central Fair is composed of twenty-four members, who have had the general management of the undertaking. They appointed nearly one hundred Chairmen of Committees, representing every branch of industry and art. Organizations auxiliary to this committee were appointed by the authorities of New Jersey and Delaware, each of which States has a special department, and is to be credited with its contributions to the general fund. The Ladies' Committees which correspond with those of the gentlemen as far as practicable, were selected by a ladies' committee of organization, appointed by the Executive Committee. One of the distinguishing features of this Fair is that its management is more under the control of gentlemen than any one which has preceded it.

It is no part of our duty to chronicle here either a description of the Fair buildings, or of the riches that they contain. That agreeable task we leave to our colleagues, but we cannot close this imperfect sketch of the origin

since the secession of the Southern members of Parliament—I beg pardon—of Congress.

The geological character of Pennsylvania is most interesting. The “conglomerate,” according to the miner’s patois, somewhat typifies the social structure of the Keystone State, in which pebbles of all sizes and sorts, from the man of science and the woman of refined charms, to the brawny Meinherr, and the ardent, witty, prolific, dirty, genial, generous Biddy, are whirled in one Republican “pudding.” Nature is true to her own typical forms, and our lamented Miller told us that certain wavy lines on some ancient strata, when copied as ornaments on ladies’ dresses, delight the modern eye, as they did the immortal spirit of beauty in the days when the earth was a voiceless waste, preparing by cycles of slow moving change for the advent of man.

It strikes me that when nature colored the beautiful green of your Pennsylvania sandstone, she was only antotyping the verdant vigor of the fresh manly sinews of your imperial state; the sharp lucid crystals which crust your quartz, bring to my mind that beautiful ordinance of Republican truths, which shall endure only less lastingly, than the eternal diamond of divine truth.

Your red sandstone, is it colored with shame at Pennsylvania Judases, or is it rich with the red saving blood of immortal Gettysburg?

There are some fossils of interesting nature in your formations; instance, the coprolith copperheads, an ignoble impression on the everlasting rock of American patriotism.

I must not omit to mention one remarkable relic of a former age, a mammalian fossil which is not found outside of your State. I have named it Asthenetherium. There is only one specimen extant, and that is found at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. L.

NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.

We have been requested by our Boston friends to notice in our paper their intended Fair for our sailors, and feel that we cannot do this better than by inserting their own words:

“In view of the gigantic and noble efforts of the Sanitary Commission in aid of the soldiers of the country, in this her hour of peril, it has been thought by some that the claims to sympathy and support of an equally deserving class, viz: the Sailors, Marines and others of our naval service, have been too little remembered. It is therefore proposed to make an effort in their behalf, by providing a home for the disabled, where in addition to the comforts which that name implies, they may enjoy the added reflection that their valuable services to the country are appreciated by a grateful community, who are disposed in this way to express their interest in their welfare.

In accordance with this suggestion, it is proposed to hold a Fair in November next, in Boston, Mass., and a call is therefore made on the loyal and patriotic men and women of our land, to aid in the good cause by contribution, either of money or articles of taste and utility; and it is confidently believed that the subject need only to be brought before the public, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all.”

FREEDOM'S DAWN.

Written for “Our Daily Fare.”
BY RICHARD COE.

I sing of freedom to the slave,
E'er yet an hour be past;
We should not dally with the wrong,
That right may come at last!
Our brothers' blood, my countrymen,
Is crying from the sod;
Then let us purge our statute-book,
And leave results with God!
Chaotic darkness filled the void,
When God, in voice of might,
Above this shapeless mass of earth,
Proclaimed, “let there be light!”
And lo! upon a thousand hills,
And valleys far away;
Burst forth in full refulgency,
The pure glad light of day!
And yet a greater darkness still,
Than filled the void e'en then,
Hath settled on the consciences,
And on the hearts of men;
And now, once more, the voice of God
Is speaking into birth,
The glorious dawn of freedom's day,
To bless the sons of earth!
Up, then, ye haters of the wrong,
Ye lovers of the right,
And let your shouts of triumph greet
The coming of the light;
Until from every mountain's height,
And every valley's sod,
The increase of a nation's praise,
Shall upward waft to God!

PRACTICAL “LOVE FOR THE SOLDIER.”

“Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, at the battle near Zutphen, was wounded by a musket ball, which broke the bone of his thigh. He was carried about a mile and a half to the camp, and being faint with the loss of blood, and probably parched with thirst through the heat of the weather, he called for drink. It was immediately brought to him; but, as he was putting the vessel to his mouth, a poor wounded soldier, who happened at that instant to be carried by him, looked up to it with wishful eyes. The gallant and generous Sidney took the bottle from his mouth and delivered it to the soldier, saying: “*Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.*” —[Murray's English Reader.

One is reminded of the above incident, (to be found recorded in a familiar old school book,) by reading the following article from the *Sentinel*, of Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania:

LIEUT. COL. GEO. F. M'FARLAND.

We are happy to state that this gentleman has been appointed to a clerkship in the school Department. We hardly know which most to congratulate, the Lieut. Colonel in getting the clerkship, or the Department in securing his services. It was a worthy selection beyond doubt. The following lettershows to whom he is indebted, and it speaks volumes for the magnanimity and generosity of Mr. Worden, of the Lewisburg Chronicle:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 12, 1864. }
To Hon. Chas. R. Coburn, Sup't., Common
Schools of Pennsylvania:
DEAR SIR:—Some months since, upon the
recommendation of one of your predecessors,

you offered me a clerkship in your department, commencing this season. I have had no reason to doubt your intention to depute to me all that trust, at the time designated. But having to-day seen a recommendation of Colonel GEORGE F. M'FARLAND, for the position—having known him, for many years, as a worthy man, and a public-spirited citizen—and he having been disabled from more active employment by being partially crippled from a wound received in his country's service, I cheerfully join in commending him for the vacant clerkship.—Believing him to be more *worthy* and *capable* than myself, I decline, in his behalf, the favor promised me.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
O. N. WORDEN.

Mr. M'Farland was pleasantly engaged in conducting an Academy at McAllisterville, Juniata county, when the rebellion commenced, but he volunteered for the old flag, served honorably and faithfully, and, while leading the 131st P. V. in action near the Seminary, at Gettysburg, he was prostrated by the enemy's balls. One leg was amputated, and he was in bed forty-two weeks before he could arise and stand upon the other wounded limb, which is still unhealed, though improving. Mr. Worden, we understand, is unfitted for military duty, but has fought the slave power with his quill, for a quarter of a century. However desirable to a civil “veteran,” as a comparative holiday, an easy and well paying clerkship might have been, he seems to have felt towards the fighting soldier—as did Sidney in our first quoted extract, “Thy necessity is greater than mine.” Mr. Coburn, in the same commendable spirit, made the appointment.

Our aim in copying the article of the *Sentinel*, and enlarging upon it, is not the honor or praise of the individuals named, well deserving though they may be, but to adduce one *practical example* of self-sacrificing regard for the men who have truly suffered in a great and holy cause, and to exhort others to *imitation*.

THE CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH.

The beautiful Chromo-Lithograph in nine colors, of the Buildings of the Great Central Fair, now being struck off at the table in Union Avenue, (and sold at cost) attracts the attention of every visitor. Among the lookers on the other evening, was a gentleman from the country, *via*, one or two or three drinking saloons. He planted himself as steadily as circumstances would admit, near the operator of the press, and spoke:

“I've been *about* in my time. I've had *my* fortergraft took; I've seen authorgruffs, and parrotgruffs in the papers, and other kind of grafts, but I never see, no never, at *any* table, such another *crumb-lifter-graft* as you've got there. Never, nev-er.”—He bought one for family use.

COMFORT IN ADVERSITY.—A lady complains that she has received too many papers for her money.

of the Fair, without a word of tribute to Strickland Kneass, Esq., the distinguished civil engineer, to whom we owe the plan of the buildings, and to the wonderful energy and system which has characterized the operations of Mr. Shedaker, the superintendent of their erection. To these gentlemen, we owe it that the intense desire which, a little more than a month ago, existed only as a fond dream in the imagination of the founders of the enterprise, that the demonstration to be made in Philadelphia for the relief of the soldier should be presented in a building of grand proportions and imposing architectural effect, has to-day become a noble reality.

THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

[For Our Daily Fare.]

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: Though you *do* say That "poetry" comes by the ton every day, And though you return a most chilling reply To each fledgling who offers his pinions to try, Yet I beg you will soften your rigorous laws, And admit me *this once*, for the sake of *my cause*. While varying plaudits all round us are rung, Why should not the claims of New Jersey be sung? For *some* of her people, at least, have proved true, And wreathed with fresh laurels the old "Jersey Blue."

See how richly she piles up her offerings to-day! Let me act cicerone, and show you the way, And first, as we enter, she offers you here A tempting array of most excellent cheer; And, let me assure you, her strawberry cream Might furnish the stuff for an epicure's dream. But the dishes stand empty, just now to our view, With buyer and seller alike looking blue— So bear your privation as well as you're able, And cross with me o'er to the opposite table. And here what a wealth of attractions will meet you! Bright wares on the stalls, and bright faces to greet you. Examine this worked back and seat for a chair— Did you ever see work that with *that* could compare? And this wax fruit, some say, is the best in the Fair. Pass on, now, by many a tempting display; But linger a moment, "if linger you may," To look at these relics in curious array. Here's a Bible, I think, of Fifteen fifty-three, With a singular text, as you'll presently see— Curiosities, too, of all kinds by the score; You *must* come in again, this recess to explore.

But now, look at those banners and flags as they fall In heavy festooning, from ceiling and wall; Do you see how the bunting is shredded and worn, By gunpowder blackened, by rifle-ball torn? Do you guess what may mean those dark stains that they bear? Do you think on the brave blood poured over them there! How, as man after man was cut down at his stand, The colors were snatched from his quivering hand, And a comrade stood ready, his life-blood to yield Before those loved colors should trail on the field?— For they pressed through walled bayonets, glittering bright Who planted the standard on Wagner that night.

* * * * *

You are weary of walking? Well, as you're a *man*, You can go in and rest in the Turkish Divan Where it's cool and refreshing; but, if you were *not* You'd accept, *comme de coutume* your womanly lot; And if your tired limbs threatened o'er to give way After walking, or standing at tables all day You would brace them with thoughts of the cause that's in view, And trust your brave spirit to carry you through.

So good-bye for the present, but do not forget That New Jersey has treasures to offer you yet; And when you give in your report of the Fair Pray see that her claims have their merited share; For you'd search every State of the Union through For a loyaller type than the "old Jersey Blue."

P. M. C.

JUNE 15th, 1864.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

BY A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

I have not noticed many very meritorious actors; neither have I recorded some incidents not creditable to the good breeding of some who were connected with our dramatic enterprise. It is enough to say that it was a "success", affording brilliant proof of the talent which lies *perdu* in so many people, but which, like every other talent, must be cultivated and trained.

I have not mentioned that the play of the "Buzzards" was made excellent by a son and daughter of our excellent President and commanding General. A name which is a synonym of talent, worth and wit, need I be afraid to say Dix? Particularly not as the *lady* no longer bears it.

The kindness and talent of a lady who took the role of "Sally," in the "Buzzards," making it inexpressibly funny, must also be noticed.

Put in a foot-note, as it were, that these parts, and the "Prologue," spoken first and mentioned last, were not by any means last in the praises of the audience. After all, I don't know but those who didn't play had the greatest success! If a man, how easy seems to you the role of "Claude Melnotte," how delicately, how fervently would you make love!—how manly your bearing, how becoming your blouse! If a woman, how you *would* play Lady Teazle! what no end of a brocade you would have! and those brocades which are never made, are always so becoming! How well you would have played that delicious part in which Sheridan has so ably shadowed forth the woman of to-day. How, when you were through, would the sweet words "you have made a success," be spoken by the voice most potent to praise! Is there any way in which a man or woman can invest talent, grace or beauty to better advantage than by "acting well his part? or hers?"

And yet how full of disappointment might the reality have been! At best, an amateur audience is a cold thing. The *claqueur* must be warned beforehand in order to start even uncontrollable enthusiasm, therefore let those who did *not* act console themselves with ecstasies visions of audiences never cold, of blouses and brocades never unbecoming, of friends never false, and of a hidden dramatic talent to which that of Garrick or Rachel was but the dancing of the chorus before Taglioni appeared!

The Dramatic Committee are under great obligation to Mr. Jerome. His exquisite theatre was always lighted and at their disposition, for rehearsals as well as performances. His generosity was equal to any demand upon it.

Mr. W. H. L. Graham was exceedingly useful in arranging the orchestra, and, in every department as actor or as committee man, acquitted himself most creditably.

To Mr. Lester Wallack, the gratitude of the Committee is more easily felt than described, and in fact, to every one of the gentlemen and ladies who composed this Committee, I do not doubt that the two heads who had assumed this great responsibility, felt the greatest gratitude. They were never tired of expressing their sense of their good fortune in having culled from the vast circles of New York, fourteen such agreeable, faithful and intelligent co-workers. It will always be one of the most brilliant memories of the Fair—the history, rise and culmination of the "Dramatic Committee."

ANON.

REFLECTIONS.

[On the Geological Formation of Pennsylvania, supposed to be by Sir CHARLES LYELL.]

As my illustrious Prince has seen fit to contribute a moving poem to the worthy Sanitary Fair, of Philadelphia, I think it a not ignoble use of my pen to furnish a few "reflections" to the same. My travels in the Keystone State a few years since have enlightened me on certain subjects of which my countrymen are ignorant.

For instance, I learned, to my surprise, that Philadelphia is not in the State of Harrisburg, nor Pennsylvania a small town on the Hudson. I learned that all Northerners are not stump speakers, nor all women of the two classes exclusively cultivated by Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit, *i. e.* Mrs. Jefferson Brick, and the Strong-Minded Woman. On the contrary, though there are not, as with Englishmen, many hundred thousand descended from as many distinct ancestors, who were, each one, the most distinguished warrior at the battle of Hastings, still there are some who play the role of ladies, and, as I hear, men are even nurses and Samaritans.

That there was anything for an Englishman to learn was of course unexpected, but I endeavored to accommodate myself to the unprecedented circumstance, and felt that I was rewarded. I have been still further enlightened since I returned to England, and the present attitude of the American people causes me to refer to my notes and readjust my mind to new conclusions. While at Mauch Chunk and Pittsburg, I could hardly help referring the grimy appearance of nature, animate and inanimate to the smutty character of American partisan politics, but I have come to hope that the dark reproach is beginning to be removed,

OUR OWN GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

ON Saturday the crowd was not so great as on the other days of last week, a circumstance attributable to the difficulty experienced by visitors from abroad reaching their homes after a late stay at the Fair on the last day of the week. We resume our notices of the great departments of the Fair.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Next to the Art Gallery there is no more beautiful display than that made in the Horticultural Department, where nature and art have combined to furnish a magnificent exhibition. With many visitors the horticultural display ranks above that presented in the Art Gallery, and we have no reason to quarrel with the decision. Nothing like it has ever been seen in this country, and to all visitors it must be a matter of profound regret that such a fairy creation will soon pass away from sight forever.

The visitors upon entering the rotunda have spread out before them a rare display of plants, fruits, and flowers, arranged with faultless skill and taste, and intermingled with these are waving banners, tinkling fountains, and beautiful ladies in attendance upon the tables. Treasures drawn from every clime have been compelled to do the bidding of the goddess Flora, and here in her beautiful court she holds high carnival. Her subjects are numbered among the thousands, and are among the most devoted of any earthly potentate's. She here proves herself worthy of the homage drawn from her admirers, and to those who have reared this temple for her short-lived abode among the mortals, she owes a crown of glory fragrant and ever bright as the flowers that surround her temporary throne.

What description shall do justice to this scene? The pen refuses to do duty, and words fail to convey to the few unfortunates who have not seen it the unparalleled richness of the collection and the exquisite taste of the decorations of the Horticultural Department. Fancy a rotunda 190 feet in diameter, filled with rare plants and flowers, arranged in a succession of circles, through which visitors pass and re-pass, drinking in the fragrance of the perfume of the orange tree and the palm, the banana and the magnolia. From the lake, in the centre of this fairy palace, is the Island, with its fountain of hundreds of jets, brilliantly illuminated at night, and a thousand burners of gas, and thus intermingled with all that is sweet and beautiful in the Floral realms, comes the soft music of the band hid from sight by the dense foliage of the Island.

The fountain is worthy of its surroundings. Around the base of a vast pyramid of exotic plants, rising up in air, flows the crystal brook bordered with grassy banks and bearing on its

bosom lovely water-blossoms and the broad green leaves of the *Victoria Regia*, while from its depths burst forth, at intervals, delicate fountains of quaint and various designs. From the summit of the pyramid of plants there falls on every side a dome-like sheet of water, covering the whole as if with a great bell-glass. On the outside of this, and below the circle of water-jets, is a circle of fire—a jet of flame for every one of water. The effect of this arrangement of fire and water is indescribable. The thousand fantastic colors sent forth must be seen, and when seen will never be forgotten. Every drop of water becomes a jewel.

The circular pond or brook which surrounds the pyramid of plants is about fifteen feet in width and three hundred feet in circumference, and is filled with water plants and every variety of aquatic decorations. Twenty-four small fountains play from it; some spouting from the mouths of swans, others revolving in circles of spray, and others mounting gaily in feathering jets. Spreading their great leaves on the surface of the water are several plants of the *Victoria Regia*, and numberless ducks swim about as naturally as if they were alive. The pond is bordered by a circle of smooth green sward, three feet wide. The central pyramid rises thirty feet high, and is of proportionate diameter at the base. It is formed entirely of tropical plants, contributed mainly by Mr. James Dundas, and arranged by his skilful gardener, Mr. Pollock.

Among the vast mass of foliage and blossom which forms this most attractive feature of the department may be named the following plants: The *date palm*, rising high above all; the *dragon tree*, from which is obtained the extract of dragon's blood; *tree ferns* from Australia; the great *Brownii grandiceps* from India, of which there is only one other specimen in the country; a well-grown *camphor tree*; the *Bourbon palm*; two *bananas* in full fruit; the *heparusa longifolia*, a splendid plant; many *rhododendrons* and *pomegranates*, and a fine *India-rubber tree*. At the base is a circle of *zebra plants* and handsome *calladiums*. There may also be seen in the pyramid a Norfolk island pine, some very fine *pitcher plants* and the *Madagascar lace plant*. Around the border of the pond are vases containing rare plants, such as the *Diffenbachia picta*, discovered by Humboldt, and a variegated *pine apple*; whilst over these hang baskets containing *orchids*, or air plants, some of them very beautiful.

The upper ring of water jets, which surmounts and crowns this pyramidal group, is fifteen feet in diameter, and contains one hundred and fifty jets. The circle of gas pipe below is fifty feet in diameter, and contains one hundred and fifty burners. Among the foliage in the central group are statues, from Mr. S. E. Harrison, and deer, &c., beautifully cast in iron, and contributed by Messrs. Wood & Pe-

rot. These gentlemen also furnished the arrangements for the fountains in the pond.

The plants on the island are so arranged as to leave space for the accommodation of the orchestra, which is thus entirely concealed from view, adding greatly to the effect of the music. Access to the island is had by a beautiful rustic bridge of graceful design.

The Horticultural Hall is one hundred and ninety feet in diameter, and is surmounted by a canvas dome eighty-five feet wide at the base. There are two circular rows of tables, the outside one against the wall, with sixteen tables twenty-five feet long and five wide. Then we have a circular passage-way twenty-five feet wide and five hundred and fifty feet long, overhung with a vast ring of gas-pipe containing five hundred and fifty burners. The inner circle of tables is twelve feet wide, with a passage in the middle of it for the ladies in attendance. The passage round the fountain is twenty-five feet wide, and on its outside circumference are fifty columns, each ornamented with two gas-burners. On the inside of the outer passage-way are also fifty columns. Between each two of these pillars are festoons of evergreens and hanging baskets, and the columns themselves are clothed with laurel, hemlock and pine boughs, brought from the Alleghany Mountains.

Around the base of the canvas dome are fifty flags of different nations, and on the columns hang one hundred shields, bearing the coats of arms of various nationalities, and painted by the artist Grain. Bunting is effectively draped among the columns, and the *coup d'oeil* of all this color and graceful design is charming in the extreme.

The collection of plants and flowers is worthy of an extended notice. And first upon entering, a number of fine aloes and date palms, from the collection of Mrs. George W. Carpenter, will attract attention. The two tables belonging to Fairman Rogers, Esq., are under the charge of Mr. Hibbert, his gardener. Among the very many rare and well-grown plants are the *pandanus javanicus*, the *davellia elegans*, many fine *gloxinias*, among which are the fine varieties, *Mrs. Fisher*, *grandiflora alba* and *imperialis*; the *dracoena ferria*, brought first from China in 1771; the *caladium chantina*, the *Dickensonia antarctica*, from Van Dieman's land; the *pteris tricolor*, the *maranta bicolor*; golden and silver ferns, the new plant, *cyprus alternifolius variagata*; the *magnolia pumila* from China, the *Tradescantia discolor*, brought from South America in 1783; the *croton variagata*, from the East Indies; the *certoceras reflexa*, from Japan, which is a perennial bloomer, and many more worthy of notice.

The table occupied by plants, belonging to Mr. Joseph Harrison, is under the care of Mr. Francis O'Keefe. Mr. Harrison exhibits the *auracaria excelsa*, a remarkably fine plant. The

Our Daily Fare.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20, 1864.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

ITS ORIGIN, ITS OBJECTS, AND ITS WORK, NO. 2.

THE beneficent work done by the Sanitary Commission may be classified under two general heads, viz: Sanitary Inspection and Army Relief. Of the nature and happy results of the former, which was the original object of the Commission, we gave some account in our last number. We propose now to consider the latter as fully as our limited space will permit.

Army Relief consists mainly in the distribution and application of the generous donations made for the patriotic people of the country for the comfort of their soldiers. Early in the war, large quantities of vegetable food, fruits, delicacies, luxuries and other supplies of a character not furnished by the Government, were sent forward to particular regiments, and for the volunteers from particular States, but owing to the absence of any organized means for their distribution, a very large proportion of them was wasted. Boxes and bales of life-saving and life-preserving stores were left to rot and perish in railway depots and storehouses. In some cases regiments had a great superfluity of these, and were obliged to throw them away while others were suffering because none could be procured. Thus the generous desires of the people were being frustrated, and full one half of their liberal provision for the soldiers was lost.

To correct this deplorable waste, the sphere of operations of the Sanitary Commission was enlarged, and the Board allied itself to the numerous Army Relief Associations and became the almoner of their bounty. It is specially fitted for this work, because it is officially recognized as an auxiliary of the medical staff of the army—because it enjoys the fullest confidence of the military authorities, and because it works on a system carefully conformed and subordinated to that of the army through agents specially trained. Its modes of operation also enable the Commission to prevent such distressing occurrences, as one regiment or body of soldiers having an excess of comforts, while others are wholly without them. The whole spirit of its system is national and catholic.

Under the auspices of the Commission, what had been a blind, blundering and wasteful groping in the dark, took the form of organization, system and business promptitude, and the popular supplies for the relief and welfare of the national soldiers, were administered with certainty and great economy.

These points are so clearly and authoritatively stated by General ROSECRANS, written after the battle of Stone's river, or Murfreesboro' that we feel no better service can be done to the cause than to spread his letter before the friends of the soldiers in these columns:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, February 2, 1863.

The General commanding presents his warmest acknowledgments to the friends of the soldiers of this army, whose generous sympathy with the suffering of the sick and wounded, has induced them to send for their comfort numerous sanitary supplies which are continually arriving by the hands of individuals and charitable societies. While he highly appreciates and does not undervalue the charities which have been lavished on this army, experience has demonstrated the importance of system and impartiality, as well as judgment and economy, in the forwarding and distribution of these supplies. In all these respects the United States Sanitary Commission stands unrivaled. Its organization, experience, and large facilities for the work, are such that the General does not hesitate to recommend, in the most urgent manner, all those who desire to send sanitary supplies to confide them to the care of this Commission.

They will thus insure the supplies reaching their destination without wastage, or expense of agents, or transportation, and their being distributed in a judicious manner, without disorder, or interference, with the regulations and usages of the army.

This commission acts in full concert with the Medical Department of the Army, and enjoys its confidence. It is thus enabled, with a few agents, to do a large amount of good at the proper time. Ever since the battle of Stone's river, it has distributed a surprisingly large amount of clothing, lint, bandages and bedding, as well as milk, concentrated beef, fruit, and other sanitary stores, essential to the recovery of the sick and wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Maj.-Gen. Com'd'g Department.

Every line of that letter should be carefully considered by the patriotic and liberal friends of our volunteers. It is to the admirable organization and large experience of which General ROSECRANS speaks that the country is indebted for prompt economical and certain distribution of relief, instead of partiality, lamentable waste and fatal delay. It is by virtue of that same organization, and the confidence and co-operation extended to the Commission by the military authorities referred to by General ROSECRANS, that the Commission is enabled to administer its welcome relief in the first hours after a battle is in progress when its labors and supplies are of inestimable value, instead of suffering a delay of days, when their value is almost wholly lost. It is to their mature experience that we are indebted for the priceless knowledge of what will be wanted, when it will be wanted, and how much will be wanted; and that it is on the right spot in the right time, in the proper quantities, just when and where it is most wanted.

We close this second article on the subject

with this remark, that the total cost of the distribution of the supplies by the Sanitary Commission, is less than two per cent. of the value of the articles distributed.

THE GREAT VASE.

Some one suggests that this vase should be purchased for the Presidential Mansion, to be used but not taken away by the successive incumbents of the presidential office; that is to say, that it should be part of the national plate belonging to the people themselves.

The idea strikes us very favorably, for as a present to a private individual it would be rather a burden. Even our Presidents generally retire to such very moderate establishments that so magnificent a work of art would be rather out of keeping.

Will some one then start "The White House" as a place of permanent deposit for this memorial of our Fair? In voting for this disposition of it, let every one remember he is voting to give it to himself and his children forever. Every other article of the Fair will go into private hands. Let us give this one a chance to be preserved where it can be seen, that every vestige of this great Pennsylvania Fair be not lost.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our subscribers, as we are informed, have been charged postage on their copies of *Our Daily Fare* by the Postmasters at the place of delivery. This is all wrong, and such postage should be refunded, for we have been enabled through the kindness of C. A. WALBORN, Esq., Postmaster of Philadelphia, to make a special arrangement by which all the postage on our country subscriptions has been pre-paid here.

In every case where a subscriber fails (through our fault) to get a complete set of the twelve numbers, we will feel obliged if such person gives us notice, as it is our intention to supply every one of our generous patrons with a full set, even if we have to reprint some of the numbers.

LARGE ARMIES.

The best answer to those who fear that our immense armies might, under bad and designing men, be tempted to destroy the liberties of our country, is the reflection of Sir JAMES MCINTOSH. He says: "A small army may have sentiments different from the great body of the people, and no interest in common with them; but a numerous body cannot. This is the barrier which nature has opposed to the increase of armies. They cannot be numerous enough to enslave the people, without becoming the people themselves."

If THE PRESENT could be painted by the future, it would probably appear to us brighter than the past.

made to do duty, and the exhibition is a great success. Tropical vegetation, heavy, rich, gloomy and impenetrable, is grouped before the eye.

From the branches overhead hang rich and pendant mosses, whilst among them is seen a mischievous monkey and a brilliant-plumed parrot. Many birds of bright color are in the trees, a crane is seen extending his graceful neck from the foliage, and over all hang the dark green forest roof. No sky is visible, and the little light which penetrates the foliage is dim and uncertain. Creeping for the jungle is a Leopard, ready to spring upon his prey.

Both these scenes are perfect in their detail, and are alone, worth the price of admission to the Horticultural Department.

The ladies have taken a deep interest in the arrangement of the Horticultural exhibition, and the committee is indebted to their taste and industry for much of the success that has attended this branch of the Great Sanitary Fair. A permanent record of the names of the ladies and gentlemen concerned would be but simple justice. We can only particularize a few of the more prominent: Mrs. J. Rhea Barton, Miss Percival, Miss S. B. Dunlap, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Dr. Jas. Dar-rach, Mrs. H. A. Dreer, Mrs. Robt. Buist and Mrs. Harmar have been very active in the good work. Among the gentlemen we find Mr. D. R. King, Chairman of the Committee; Mr. W. L. Shaffer, Mr. I. E. Mitchell, Chas. Har-mar, S. S. Price, R. W. Marshall, J. C. Price, and Mr. Wagner, who have given their entire time to the perfection of the display. Messrs. Jas. Ritchie, Thomas Meehan, Robt. Kilving-ton, Jas. Endie and John Pollock, deserve more than a passing notice. These gentlemen were early enlisted in the movement, and have devoted their whole attention to the arrangement of the plants and flowers. All have the satisfaction of feeling that the department is second to none in the Fair in point of attraction, and as the daily attendance of visitors has been from 40,000 to 50,000 people, the pecuniary success must be assumed.

The Chemical display near the middle avenue department is particularly fine. As Dr. Uhler has charge of it, there need be no doubt of its success in a pecuniary point. The Tobacco trade makes a grand display. The Chairman of the Tobacco Department, is David C. McCammon, who is also Cashier of the entire Fair. A committee of some fifty or sixty gentlemen attended to the interests of the department, and the result of their labor shows a cash capital of some \$7000, together with a very full and complete stock of everything in the Tobacco line, from the leaf to the finest cigar and chewing tobacco; from common pipes to the best meerschaum and narghile; from the ordinary snuff-box to the richest embroidered smoking cap or Turkish slipper. We have already called attention to the Turk-

ish Divan, which owes its existence to the liberality of the Tobacco Merchants. Wm. M. Abbey, Chairman of the Committee on Divan, ransacked libraries, public and private, for information in regard to Divans, and finally was fortunate enough to secure from Mr. Wm. Struthers, an engraving, which gave the necessary "points," and through the exertions of Mr. Richard S. Smith, the celebrated scenic artist, and Mr. Higbee, the carpenter at the Academy of Music, the Divan was constructed.

A circumstance connected with the contributions in stock to this Department should not be overlooked. Messrs. Samuel Meekings & Co. had set apart about \$700 worth of smoking tobacco, which was unfortunately destroyed by the fire at their factory on Water street. Notwithstanding their severe loss, they have generously duplicated their donation, and threaten to send a third donation this week.

It is reported that the committee on the Miscellaneous Department was organized last of all. If this be so the display made by them is all the more creditable. Just opposite the strictly miscellaneous tables is a magnificent display of harness contributed and for sale. Two saddles, one for General MEADE and the other for General HANCOCK or SMITH, are being voted for in this department.

GREAT LIBERALITY.

The patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit of the loyal people have not yet been exhausted. Yesterday there was a pleasing incident connected with the Great Fair, illustrative of this fact. At 12 o'clock a committee of the operatives employed in the Jefferson Woolen Mills, Hestonville, 24th Ward, handed over to the Treasurer of the Fair, the munificent sum of \$1400, as one day's income for the operatives. This mill, which is owned by J. B. Hughes, is the largest in the county of Philadelphia, and the operatives have the proud satisfaction of knowing that their donation is the largest yet received from any one establishment in this city.

MACHINERY AND HEAVY-WHEELED VEHICLES.

Opposite to the avenue for furniture, is the building devoted to machinery, heavy-wheeled vehicles, boats, and fire-proof safes. It was designed to exhibit, in this department, the steam yacht, so generously given to aid the Sanitary Commission, but it was found impossible to transport it through the public streets; and the vessel, which is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture ever constructed by Philadelphia mechanics, was sold for \$10,000.

But next to this in interest is the coining press, constructed by the machinists at the U. S. Mint. It is perfect in every respect, and those who desire to witness the operations of a coining-press should not fail to call in this avenue and purchase one of the tokens struck off in the presence of visitors. No more beautiful piece of machinery was ever constructed,

and its marvelous operation is the wonder of spectators.

Close by this machine, Morris, Tasker & Co. exhibit a model hot-water apparatus, a screwing machine, and a variety of boiler flues. Benj. Root & Co. exhibit two of their new double-piston reciprocating steam engines, one is of three and the other of five horse power, and both seem fully equal to the work designed for them. A brick machine by Chambers & Co. attracts much attention. The model in operation makes miniature bricks which command a ready sale at one cent apiece, and many visitors are enabled, in consequence of the exceeding low price of the article, to carry away in their hats or pockets several specimens. A patent bullet machine, where Minie bullets are thrown out of a hopper almost as fast as you can talk, divides the attention with the brick machine. A souvenir of the Fair can be secured here, in the shape of a bullet for five cents. Merrick & Son exhibit several of their centrifugal sugar draining machines, and I. P. Morris & Town & Co. have in operation a hot air engine. Wilcox & Gibbs have one of their sewing machines at work in this department, and by the use of the steam, they show how five or six yards of hemming can be done in a minute! Any housewife who would desire anything faster than this, would, indeed, be hard to please. Farrell, Herring & Co. have given one of their fire-proof safes, valued at \$950. The specimen in this department is fit for a drawing-room. It is a rare combination of iron and *papier-maché*.

The samples of heavy-wheeled vehicles and boats is not very large, but what they lack in numbers, they make up in quality. In the midst of them is a plank 16 feet long, 40 inches wide and 2 inches thick. It is one of the largest clear planks ever received in this market.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—TOBACCO AND CHEMICALS.

In our notice of the different departments, we come to that marked "Miscellaneous," and those in its immediate vicinity.

Entering the Fair buildings by the Eighteenth and Vine street gate, and resisting the temptation to revisit for the hundredth time the glorious Art Gallery and the luxurious "Divan"—facetiously called "*Dive-in*," from the precipitancy with which some gentlemen rush into its precincts to enjoy its fragrant Havanas—we see a badge, a blue sash, a fair face and figure. Stopping a moment for a better view of the glorious sight, the apparition utters the words, "Buy a box of surgical instruments?" We now see on the lady's badge the letters "M. D." Surgical instruments!—M. D., could this beautiful vision be a female doctor? We asked the question, and, with a silvery, girlish laugh at our stupidity, the fair damsel pointed to a large sign extending some sixty feet along the avenue, on which we read,

value of this specimen is about \$500. Also, a *ficus elastica*, or India-rubber plant, very ornamental and striking; the *sonerilla margaritacea*, which is an extremely beautiful plant with spotted leaves, and is under a bell-glass; a fine specimen of *babiana Bourbonica*; a splendid fern, the *Blechnum Braziliensis*; also, a fine collection of Begonias, and by far the best show of *Lycopodiums* in the exhibition—one of these, the *L. lepidophylla*, is under glass.

He also has, above the table, in a hanging basket, a *ficus repens*, in the shape of a wasp's nest.

On the table devoted to the collection of Mr. H. A. Dreer, there is an admirable collection of *lycopodiums*, *caladiums*, *ferns*, *fuschias*, *coleus*, *begonias*, *calceolarias*, and a fine *Australian pine*. This collection is all in that admirable condition in which Mr. Dreer's plants are generally found. Next to Mr. Dreer's collection are two of the famous Longstreth Hives exhibited (and presented to the Fair) by Mr. John Turner. In one is a new swarm, and in the other the full crop. This latter hive yielded last year between sixty and seventy pounds of honey. Mr. Turner's success and liberality entitle him to honorable notice.

The adjoining two tables are covered with plants from the splendid collection of Mr. D. Rodney King, Chairman of the Horticultural Committee. These plants are all tropical and extraordinarily well-grown. Here is a very fine *billbergia rosea*, a *dracaena terminalis*, a *maranta regalis*, and an *M. Zebrina*, many *begonias*, among which is the fine variety *B. Rex*. Also, fine plants of the *crocopana dactylifolia* and *strelitzia regina*. This gentleman has also some fine plants in the central pyramid.

Mr. M. W. Baldwin has two tables, presided over by Mr. William Joyce. Here are fine *orchids*, or air plants, *cateya mossia*, *Caladium bicolor*, and *Argyrites*, a fine *Bourbon palm*, and a fine plant in bloom of the curious species—the *Oncidium papilis*, or butterfly orchid. The collection of *caladiums* on this table is remarkably fine.

The next is a supply table for the sales apartment. Adjoining it is one filled by Messrs. Wright, of Germantown, and Ferguson, of Laurel Hill.

Among the many plants on Mr. R. Buist's table, we notice the *Croton variagatum rubrum*, many fine *acacias* and *gloxinias*, the *pandanus javanica*, the *anarissa variagata*, the *pavetta Bourbonica*, and the *Dorganthus excelsa*. This display is rich and full, covering two large tables.

Mr. Joshua Longstreth has a fine display of large plants; and next comes the table of Mr. Peter McKensie & Son, with its display of fine apples, *Dragon trees*, with their rich, red leaves, *cinnamon trees*, the *real sugar cane*, the *Yucca variagata*, *Japan cedars*, variegated *hydrangeas*, the *auracaria Braziliensis*, or Brazilian pine, and *acacias*, *ivies*, &c. Messrs. Mc-

Kensie have many plants in hanging baskets, &c., all over the hall.

Mrs. George W. Carpenter has some remarkably fine *palms*, *pinus*, &c., in tubs, distributed in various parts of the hall. Some of these are in the central pyramid.

The "Flower Market" is another feature of this Floral Temple. Here cut flowers and plants are daily furnished by liberal citizens, and no matter how large the contributions, nothing remains at the close of the evening. Mr. I. E. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and Decorations, has had charge of the Flower Market, and, with his usual taste and liberality, he has not permitted any other portion of the Horticultural display to exceed his own special department.

The entrance to the "Market" is through three arches with doric columns, and the inscriptions over the arches are in English, French and German—FLOWER MARKET; MARCHE AU FLEURS, and BLUMEN MARKT. The exit for the market has rustic arches of ornamental design.

Close by the market you can purchase plants, wax flowers, or, if you are in search of the substantial, they meet you in the shape of strawberries and cream, etc. Mrs. Dr. Darrach is the presiding lady at the stand for wax fruit and flowers. Among the vast number of contributors to these tables, where the revenue is likely to net a very handsome amount for the Commission, are: Mrs. Bowman, of Germantown; Mrs. Henry Morris, Mrs. Joseph Lovering, the Ladies' Aid Society of Lower Williston, Pa., (who send a fine collection of stuffed birds;) Mr. B. I. Ledorn furnishes fruit and vegetables; the House of Refuge contributes daily large quantities of cut flowers; Glenwood Cemetery sends the same. Three days in the week Miss E. Fisher, of Germantown, sends her contribution of cut flowers, and daily there is a supply of strawberries and flowers from the Agricultural Department at Washington. Wills' Hospital, Blockley Hospital, Laurel Hill and Mt. Vernon Cemeteries, send liberal contributions of flowers and fruit.

The nurserymen have been particularly active in endeavoring to add to the receipts. Many of these gentlemen, not being able conveniently to send flower plants, have deposited certificates entitling the purchaser to select plants from their stock to the amount stated upon the card.

Among those sending these "orders for nursery stock" are Messrs. William Bright, of Rising Sun; Robert Otto, West Chester; T. F. Seal, Chester county; E. Allen, New Brunswick, New Jersey; T. Merceron, Catawissa; J. B. Gray, West Chester; E. J. Evans, York; H. M. Engle, Marietta; and D. Engle, of the same place; Haines & Hacker, Cheltenham; H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia; Thomas Meehan, Germantown; D. Nelson, Glenwood Nursery; and S. Miller, of Lebanon. We must not omit

to mention Mr. J. A. Wilson, resident engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, who sent two carloads of evergreens to deck the columns and other portions of the hall. Mrs. Dr. Price, of West Chester, also sent many evergreens. Mr. John Menzies presented a moving ship, which is interesting and valuable.

Messrs. Cornelius & Baker furnished, among other articles, two very curious and attractive ornaments for the border surrounding the fountain. These consist of a combination of gas jets and water-lilies. The stem and flowers are of iron, and the petals are formed of gas jets, and at night the effect is very beautiful. The majority of visitors are completely deceived in regard to the mechanism of these new ornaments.

The statuary, which adds so much to the display, comes from Mr. S. A. Harrison. Too much praise cannot be awarded to all the parties concerned in the horticultural display. Mr. William M. Ogilby superintended the plumbing and gas-fitting, and it is surprising that in the multiplicity of forms and devices, nothing was found defective on the opening day. Mr. Michael Mills had charge of the fountains and the water arrangements, and to his skill in the grouping of the plants in the centre is due much of the grand effect of the whole exhibition.

The display of aquaria is very large in this department, and deservedly attracts attention from the curious. In one of these beautiful ornaments there is a skillful and instructive combination of fire, water, air and earth. Near by is a magnificent *cactus* case from the fine collection of Mr. D. R. King.

But the most attractive feature of the exhibition in the Horticultural department remains to be described. Two rooms have been fitted up for representations of the Frigid and Torrid Zones. And first of the Arctic: A ship lies locked in the icy embrace of a frozen sea; icebergs tower above it; stunted Arctic vegetation, consisting of a few hardy and blast-beaten pines, make the scene more chilling, by the suggestions of a temperate clime. Ice everywhere; near at hand, piled up in great mountains of crystal splendor; and, in the far distance, across the cold blue water, in bergs and fields of snowy whiteness, while in the back ground the artist's pencil has been used to give the spectator an idea of the vast expanse of vacant space. Over all is shed a pale blue light, containing not a degree of warmth, and the whole scene is one of frozen beauty. Professor Booth, who designed and executed this exquisite picture, has reaped new honors by his success, and the assistance rendered by Mr. Wunderlich has done much to render the scene a perfect one.

Next to this is the Torrid Zone, the production of the skill and taste of Mr. Southwood. Mr. King's fine collection of plants is here